

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 725 and 731 Broadway.—Opera
Bouffes.—La Fille de Madame Angot.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleecker streets.—Mephisto.THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment.UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near
Broadway.—For in a Fox-Old Bill's Birthday.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston st.—The Black Crook.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third
st.—Mephisto.METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 285 Broadway.—Variety
Entertainment.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirtieth
street.—Used Up—Kerry.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Buffalo Bill—Marked
for Life.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.
—Afternoon and evening.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Nights' Con-
certs.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broad-
way.—Science and Art.DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 638 Broadway.—Science
and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, August 28, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald."THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP! WHAT ALONE
SHOULD GUIDE THE SELECTION"—EDI-
TORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUCCESSOR TO THE
LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE! PROMINENT
LEGAL LIGHTS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS
UPON THE PROBABLE APPOINTEES AND
THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS FOR
THE GREAT OFFICE IN THE GIFT OF
THE PRESIDENT—FOURTH PAGE.BOLD ENTRY OF CUBAN INSURGENTS INTO
NUEVITAS—IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS—
SEVENTH PAGE.RECRUITS FOR THE SPANISH-CUBAN ANTI-
REFORMERS! THE REPUBLICAN ORGAN
DENOUNCES THE "FARCE"—KATE STOD-
DARD'S ONLY CONFESSION—NINTH PAGE.BREAD RIOTS APPREHENDED IN THE FRENCH
CAPITAL! THE REMEDIES PROPOSED—
SEVENTH PAGE.BUTLER "BLAZING AWAY" AT HIS OPPONENTS!
ANOTHER BITTER TIRADE! "ALL THE
POWERS OF EARTH AND HELL" DEFIED—
SEVENTH PAGE.THE DEMOCRACY OF THE KEYSTONE STATE
FALLING INTO LINE WITH THEIR
BUCKEYE BRETHREN! THE NOMINEES
AND PLATFORM! THE QUAKER CITY
RING OUSTED—SEVENTH PAGE.A THIRD TERM FOR THE PRESIDENT AS
VIEWED BY A CIVIL SERVICE OFFICER,
AN EX-SENATOR AND A FRENCH JOUR-
NAL—FOURTH PAGE.BAKER PACHA'S LETTERS ON THE UP-NILE
EXPEDITION! THE GREAT INLAND LAKES
AND THEIR OUTLET! HIS CENTRAL
AFRICAN CONQUESTS! THE THREE
WHITE MEN AT UJJI—THIRD PAGE.EXCELLENT TURF SPORTS! THE FINALE OF
THE MONMOUTH PARK EXTRA MEETING
AND OPENING DAY AT THE ORANGE
COUNTY PLEASURE GROUNDS—THIRD
PAGE."FIGHTING THE TIGER" WHISTONE TELLS
HOW HE WAS PLAYED—ATROCIOUS WORK
OF A HUMAN BEAST—SEVENTH PAGE.THE CLAMBAKES OF THE LEAN YANKIES AND
THE FAT MEN NEAR NORWALK, CONN.,
TO-DAY! HOW THEY WILL VIE WITH
EACH OTHER, AND THE CHANCES OF
SUCCESS—SEVENTH PAGE.CHRISTINA WISBECH'S SAD HISTORY AND
THE CAUSES THAT LED TO THE CENTRE
STREET TRAGEDY! THE RUSSIAN'S
FIENDISH PERSECUTION OF HIS WIFE
AND THE CHILDREN—TENTH PAGE.WHITE MOUNTAIN SCENERY AND RESORTS!
A STARTLING SCENE ON THE ROCKY SIDE
OF THE FRANCONIA MOUNTAINS! THE
LADIES IN TABLEAU! THE GIANTS
GRAVE—FIFTH PAGE.THE SUMMER ENJOYMENTS ATTAINABLE ON
"THE NOSE OF NEW YORK" KIDDS'
BURIED TREASURES! SAILING AND SURF
BATHING! CONSERVATISM! THE SUMMER
HOMES OF OPULENCE—FIFTH PAGE.A GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION FOR
THE AMERICAN CENTENARY! TESTOTALIS-
M IN POLITICS—THIRD PAGE.A DESPAIRING FRENCH LOVER SHOTS HIM-
SELF WITH A REVOLVER! THE WEAPON
AND LETTERS TO THE LADY AND A
FRIEND FOUND TIGHTLY CLUTCHED IN
THE HANDS OF THE DEAD—FIFTH PAGE.

WHAT OF THE STONE PIER—the new pier
No. 1, which the human steamer City of
Limerick, when moving only at the rate of a
mile and a half an hour, smashed to pieces as
if it had been a pile of empty boxes? Hardly
an impression was made upon the vessel and
not a passenger on board felt the collision.
Yet seven-and-a-half feet of the pier is reported
to have been crushed under the work which
has been so badly crushed that the work will
have to be done over again. The damage is
estimated at ten thousand dollars. Not only
was every block of coping either displaced or
cracked, but even the several courses under-
neath were severed. This would seem to be
incredible if not actually seen. What sort of
engineering and work must be there? Evidently
a thorough investigation into both the
engineering and quality of the work is needed.
We have been disposed to boast of this new
pier and the general improvement at the Bat-
tery, so well did it appear, and have urged the
rigorous prosecution of like improvements
along the front of our rivers; but if such
feeble work is executed it will be necessary to
reorganize the Department of Docks and to
subject every foot constructed to a rigid sci-
entific inspection.

KNUTTS GUNS FOR THE CARLISTS.—Seven-
teen of these destructive cannon are re-
ported as having been shipped at Kiel.
From this it would appear that the Carlists
are raising money, and that they are only be-
ginning their struggle in Spain with the Re-
public. Still, with all its embarrasments,
the Republic is doing as well as could be ex-
pected, and, we trust, will maintain the divine
rights of the people against the so-called
divine rights of kings.

HOW TO CATCH A TARTAR IN MASSACHU-
SETTS—Open fire on General Butler as a
nomination not fit to be made for Governor.
If he was bottled at Bermuda Hundreds he
will not be bottled in the old Bay State.

The Chief Justiceship—What Alone
Should Guide the Selection.

The Supreme Bench of the United States
has, since its foundation, deservedly held the
respect of the nation. As the high court of
last resort it is indeed necessary that this
should be the case. A judiciary in any sense
corrupt is one of the most fatal signs that a
people could exhibit. When assertions against
the honor and dignity of members of the
judiciary in this State were scattered abroad
the citizen felt a sense of hopelessness as he
entered into litigation. More than that, the
fair fame of the Empire State in other coun-
tries was injured, and her financial projects, or
those of bodies of her citizens, suffered in con-
sequence. When impeachment followed and
the charges were in many instances sustained
never was a greater incubus taken off than in
the removal of the judges who had degraded
themselves and sullied the Bench. The over-
throw of the Tammany "ring," signal service
as it was to the cause of the people, was
scarcely of greater importance to all honest
men than the downfall of the cor-
rupt and undignified judges. It was
scarcely necessary to go back to the
strong words of Bolingbroke to discover
the dangers we underwent. Men felt it who
had never heard his name. When this was
the case with the Bench of a single though
important State, it follows that it would
appear a small thing beside the terror
we should feel if a similar shade of dis-
trust fell upon the Court which guards the
interests of the great federation which we call
the Union. The position of judge in that
Court has always been one of the highest honor.
In the earliest days of the Union it was looked
upon with becoming awe. From year to year its
importance has been growing with the growth
of the Union. Since the close of the war the
manifest tendency to centralization has given
it an elevation which the founders of the
constitution could scarcely have foreseen. In
the cradle days of the nation, common and
mutually sustained as had been the struggle
for independence, the young States experienced
but few of the necessities for that more im-
mediate union of interests which have since
developed. Each lived more in itself. The
several lines of rights which the framers of
the constitution drew around the States
are, therefore, all the more marvels of
wisdom and foresight that the exigencies of
to-day were dreamed to be well nigh impos-
sible. The doctrines of Alexander Hamilton
and those of Thomas Jefferson were more ab-
stract in their day than it is possible for us to
imagine. The railroad had not been thought
of as a means of tying States together. The
industries, whether agricultural or manufac-
turing, had not resolved themselves into sec-
tions, making one State dependent on others.
The war, which left the South without State
governments such as the constitution contem-
plated; which suddenly gave manhood and
citizenship to four million slaves, and which
in the North had given extraordinary powers
to Congress, was in the early days represented
only by a sporadic sentiment of repulsion be-
tween certain classes—the slave-owners and
those who condemned slavery. Every phase
in the progression to the present entailed
additional duties and greater scope for their
powers upon the Supreme Court judges.
When we recall, also, that during the term
of the late Chief Justice Chase he was called
upon to assume, for the first time in our his-
tory, the great responsibility of presiding
over the Senate during an impeachment trial
of the President of the United States, we
can measure the enormous proportions
of the figure which the Chief Justice must
make in all our future history. The man who
may sit in trial upon Presidents who have
been the elect of millions, and who presides
over the highest judicial body in the Union,
must, indeed, be a man whose selection should
be made with the greatest care. It is merely
necessary to recall the constitutional supreme
powers of this Court in order to indicate
at the present juncture how learned, able, dis-
passionate and unpartisan the man should be
who is called to the judicial attitude of Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court of the United
States. Article 3, section 2, says:—

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases
in law and equity arising under this constitution,
the laws of the United States and treaties made,
or which shall be made, under the authority of
the United States; to all cases affecting ambassa-
dors, other public ministers and consuls; to all
cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdic-
tion; to controversies to which the United States
shall be a party; to controversies between two
or more States, between a State and citizens
of another State, between citizens of different
States, between citizens of the same State claim-
ing lands under grants of different States, and
between a State, or the citizens thereof, and
foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In view of the vacancy caused by the death
of the lamented Chief Justice, Salmon P. Chase,
it devolves upon President Grant to name his
successor in the Chief Justiceship. No ap-
pointment that the President has hitherto
made approaches this one in gravity and re-
sponsibility. He is to present to the Senate
for their endorsement the most necessary por-
tion of the great balance wheel of the
machinery of our national government—the
balance wheel which, when true to the object
of its construction, should forever govern and
restrain the motions of the executive and legis-
lative portions of our ruling power, in the
pure interests of the people. It is a great
opportunity to signalize a perfect devotion to
the genius of our institutions, to the liberty
which was purchased and repurchased with
the nation's best blood and sustained by
the efforts of great minds and at all times
the cause of ready sacrifice by the citizens of
a mighty nation.

To gather the views of our ablest lawyers on
a question which is so much at the heart of
their profession our reporters have sought such
of them as are at present within reach. In
another portion of the HERALD the result of
some of these searches will be found. We are
gratified to observe that on all sides
opinion is given to the effect that the appointee
should possess the highest possible grade of
legal knowledge, joined to the clearest impar-
tiality, the keenest acumen, the most irre-
proachable character and the loftiest integrity.
That the United States Bar possesses several
such is a cause of great gratification, as is also
the fact that lawyers of great distinction cor-
dially admit the possession of all these qualifi-
cations in men only associated with them
through the membership of a common profes-
sion, while diametrically opposed to them in
political and other views. We are sorry, how-
ever, to notice that the opinion has gained
ground among the profession that other and
smaller qualifications may guide the selection.
Petty personal and political reasons are ad-
duced as likely to debar lawyers in every other

way capable, and equally small and partisan
reasons are introduced as probable helps to
the appointment. Much of this is inevitable
in a profession so large and so filled by its
very nature with rivalry; but it would
cause us sincere sorrow to think that
any of these would weigh one way or the
other. It is a selection in which every citizen
has the keenest interest, and will be scruti-
nized with all the intelligence of our thinking
people, as their future, individually and na-
tionally, may be compromised or preserved by
the consequences of the act. We observe,
also, a tendency to look on the selection as
due to some portion or other of the Union.
But the appointment is one that covers every
State and Territory in its jurisdiction, and
birthplace, practicing place or adopted place
has nothing to do with it. We do not want
the best man in a certain section except he is
the best man in the Union. New York is said
to have high claims, and we may certainly be
proud of the eminent names on its legal roll;
but for an instant we would not press its
claim if greater merit was to be found else-
where. The range of the Chief Justiceship
is as wide in its walk as the President's,
and it endures "during good
behavior," which practically means for
life. Beside it the Cabinet officers
sink into insignificance, and the position
which it gives on an impeachment trial shows
how far below it is the high position of Sena-
tor. It is said that the President will not
make known his selection until Congress
meets in December. It is unfortunate that the
completion of the appointment should give a
strong excuse for any delay. We sincerely
trust that President Grant will be led by none
other than the highest motives in making this
vital appointment. We have every reason to
expect it; more than that, there is no reason
at all worthy his consideration that he should
select otherwise. There is nothing political
for a Jefferson or a Norbury to hunt down. A
profound and what should be a lasting peace
is upon us; prosperity is visible everywhere
in the North, East and West, and is returning
in the South with certain advance. Let us
have, then, a man chosen for the qualities
alone that belong to the position, and without
any tinge of partisan favoritism that could
weaken popular respect for an office not
second in importance to the Presidency.

The Pennsylvania Democrats and the
Back-Pay Steal—A Rebuke to the
Pharisees.

While General Butler, the republican,
is defending the back-pay steal in Massachusetts
like Rob Roy, who gloried in every phase of his
"lifting" expeditions, from harrying the
"Saxons" to devouring the sirloin steaks he had
carried off "on the hoof," Mr. Speer, the
democrat, of Pennsylvania, is defending his
purchase of "butcher's meat" with the back
pay on totally different grounds. Butler
fathomed the bill, fought for it, car-
ried it, and makes "butcher's meat"
of the spoils. His transports of joy at
the success of his raid may be as real
as those of the immortalized cow thief, but
the people whose oxen Benjamin so unpropi-
ously slices may not share that joy. Yet the
position of Congressman Speer at the Penn-
sylvania Democratic Convention yesterday was
far less worthy of sympathy. He will rank
among the Pharisees of the back-pay grab—
namely, those who fought and voted against
the measure, but pocketed the money
when the bill was passed. The scene at
Wilkesbarre must have been exciting when,
the Committee on Permanent Organization
having presented the name of the
Honorable Robert Milton Speer for
permanent President, Mr. Glatz, of York,
arose and moved a non-concurrence. Cause,
reception of back pay. Then Mr. Speer
defended himself; but, alas! his cause was
very weak. His action had convicted him,
and he stood up only to invite sentence. This
the democracy did not hesitate to pass. After
an animated debate, in which the Convention
was almost unanimously against him, he
threw himself on their mercy and retired.
Five thousand dollars worth of Phariseism,
nay, five hundred thousand dollars worth,
would not pay any public man for the stern-
ness of that sentence, with its rebuke to those
of all parties who have done likewise. It is a
hopeful sign for the democracy that
they have thus had the courage to
thrust aside a leader whose actions they
could not approve. It makes it tolerably
clear that the Pharisees of the back-pay will
have even less chance with the citizens in
future political conflicts than even the Rob
Rois. Nor can it be expected that the latter
will, out of their brazenness, escape the punish-
ment which their weaker brethren of the back-
pay profits have brought upon themselves.
The Pennsylvania democrats have boldly
placed themselves upon the record, and their
action will receive the hearty approval of their
party throughout the land. As to Mr. Speer,
broken and pointless, he may retire from
prominence, as he did with a pang from the
platform at Wilkesbarre.

Besides this sterling piece of good work
the Convention endorsed the Ohio platform,
with its acceptance of the constitutional
amendments, bid for the farmers and the mining
interests by opposing railroad combinations
that fetter transportation, said something about
specie payments, merely, we suppose, for the
purpose of saying something, and supported
all kinds of reform. It nominated James R.
Ludlow, of Philadelphia, for State Supreme
Court Judge and F. M. Hutchinson for State
Treasurer, and adjourned. The adoption of
the Ohio platform is significant of the course
which the democracy will mark out for itself
in returning to first principles with all the
modern improvements tacked on. But the
gem of the Convention will be the knock-down
blow which it gave to the salary grabbers,
signalized, as it was, by a stunner to one of
their own party who voted with the opposition,
but eat his "butcher's meat" with the
majority. Well done, Wilkesbarre!

FROM OUR LATE HEAVY RAINS we have had
a day or two of passably clean streets; but the
flood in them, especially on the river fronts, is
again accumulating, and our street cleaners
or Health Board should consider themselves
notified accordingly.

SERIOUS MARINE DISASTERS in the loss of
property are reported from Nova Scotia as
having fallen upon that tempestuous coast as
the late destructive storm, though we are glad
to hear that there was no loss of life as far
as known.

The Nova Scotia Anti-Cyclone.

The great storm which on Sunday last rav-
aged Nova Scotia strongly corroborates the
opinion expressed in our columns regarding
the anti-cyclonic origin of the recent Long
Branch gale. The latter we contended was
due to the northeast wind, which, by the cen-
trifugal whirl of the atmosphere in a vast air
wave, is shot off on the southeastern side of
the meteor. These immense air waves, marked
by a low thermometer and a high "glass,"
with the wind drawing around in the
direction of the clock hands, descend from the
chilly Arctic regions, and on reaching the At-
lantic condense its warm vapor-laden air into
violent and torrential rains, accompanied by
the howling tempest. Just such a cold
anti-cyclone, entirely the opposite of the
tropical cyclone the night before the
Long Branch gale, descended over Canada
and produced the heavy and widespread coast
storm which we had then to chronicle. On
Saturday last another phenomenon of this pe-
culiar anti-cyclonic type, but more distinctly
marked, was reported as pushing its way over
Canada and southeastwardly. It probably
made a more easterly course than that to
which the Long Branch storm was traced, and
the effect is seen in the severe havoc along the
Nova Scotia coasts and adjacent harbors. The
prevalence of such gales in midsummer—two
almost within one week—must open the eyes
of our seamen to the necessity of informing
themselves thoroughly, just before leaving our
Atlantic ports for Europe, of the barometrical
conditions prevailing in Canada, as enabling
them, by the aid of the weather reports, to
anticipate these almost unknown but danger-
ous foes. The premonition of two such gales
as that of Sunday and that at Long Branch
and Sandy Hook would alone repay the inter-
national money expenditure necessary to
throw a telegraphic network of signal stations
north and northwest of the St. Lawrence Val-
ley from which to get timely information for
the storm forecasts.

FOOTE ON DAVIS.—Jeff Davis has had during
his eventful career many thorns in his side,
but none have stuck closer than that of Henry
S. Foote. There has been throughout nearly
the whole public life of Davis and Foote an
irrepressible conflict between the two men.
As rivals in Mississippi years before the war,
during that war, when the former was Pres-
ident of the Confederate States and the latter
a member of the Confederate Congress, and
all along since, Foote has followed up his an-
cient rival. He can give trenchant blows,
too, something after the Ben Butler style,
when fully aroused. His last attack on Davis
is as stunning as is well merited. Davis is
a firebrand of mischief, and continues to do
more harm to the South by his ridiculous and
imprudent speeches than a host of other men,
and he ought to be exposed by courageous
Southerners like Foote.

A CALL UPON THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.—The
Pottsville (Pa.) *Miners' Journal*, one of the
most influential republican papers in Penn-
sylvania, calls upon the republican press to
plant the seal of condemnation upon the
third term proposition at once, and affirms
that, for one, it will not support General
Grant, or any other President, in a third term.
Will the republican press generally respond to
this call, made, as it is, by so highly respect-
able a contemporary as the *Miners' Journal*?

THE MAINE ELECTION.—A correspondent of
the Boston *Post* from the State of Maine avers
that there is unusual cause for uneasiness
among the republican managers of the present
canvass. The most of this uneasiness, we are
inclined to think, arises from the large num-
ber of managers and the scarcity of public
plunder. Like the Western family that had
the measles, there are hardly enough public
offices in Maine to "go round" the entire
republican party in the State.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

President Grant will not visit Washington before
next week.

Rev. Charles A. Dickey, of St. Louis, is staying at
Barnum's Hotel.

Attorney General A. P. Field, of Louisiana, is at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge J. M. Spencer, of Kansas, yesterday arrived
at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, is re-
gistered at the New York Hotel.

Max Strakosch and Signor Muzio arrived from
Europe yesterday on the Russia.

Professor M. Yarnall, of the United States Navy,
has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.

Thomas Mastin, for sixty-three years a clerk in
the Treasury department, died yesterday at the
age of eighty-five.

Mrs. Judge Potter, daughter of General McNeill
of the war of 1812 and niece of ex-President Pierce,
is at the Astor House.

Lieutenant Commander Henry F. Pickens, of the
United States Navy, is among the late arrivals at
the Hoffman House.

Mrs. Lotta Warner, one who knows, says that
girls who run away with spangled circus men must
expect to be beaten by drunken husbands.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Spring, father of Rev. Dr. Gard-
ner Spring, recently deceased, was pastor of the
North Church, in Newburyport, Mass., forty-two
years.

William Saunders, Superintendent of the Govern-
ment Propagating Gardens and founder of the
Order of Patrons of Husbandry, is dangerously ill
at Washington with bilious fever.

The Masonic fraternity have under way at least
\$4,000,000 worth of new malls, most of which will
be completed this year. The one in Philadelphia
is the most magnificent structure of the kind in
the country, and when finished and entirely
completed will be worth at least \$1,000,000.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* contains, without ex-
planation, a story that the venerable General
Leslie Combs, well known all over the country as
one of the kindest and purest men in it, has been
arrested in that city on a charge of maltreating a
little boy, four years of age. Let us have the whole
story.

King Oscar and the Crown Prince of Germany
attended a ball on the 5th inst. at Ringier, in
the Tyrol, near Chriesbach. The new King,
Oscar II., unlike his predecessor Charles XV., is a
friend of Germany, and since he ascended the
throne the disposition of the people towards Ger-
many has already altered in favor of the latter,
while the disposition of the Swedish-Norwegian
Cabinet and people towards the Danish Cabinet
and people grows cooler every day.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1873.

Midshipman John M. Robinson and John W. Bean
have been ordered to the Pensacola, at the South
Pacific station. Ensign William W. Kimball has
been detached from the Shawmut and ordered to
special duty at the experimental battery, Annapo-
lis, Md. First Assistant Engineer A. Adamson has
been detached from the Tuscarora and ordered to
the Monocacy, at the Asiatic station. The orders
of First Assistant Engineer John A. Scott to the
Monocacy have been revoked, and he is ordered to
duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28—1 A. M.

Probabilities.
In New England, and thence westward over the
Lake region and the northern portion of the mid-
dle States, partly cloudy and clear weather, with
light variable winds and areas of light rain in
the Lake region, will prevail. For the North-
west diminishing pressure, with rising tem-
perature, light to fresh easterly to southerly winds,
and generally clear weather. For the Ohio Valley
and southward to Tennessee cloudy weather
and light rain, clearing on Thursday. For the South
Atlantic and Gulf States increasing pressure, lower temperature and
areas of light rain on the coast. For the Southern
portion of the Middle States light easterly to
southerly winds, lower temperature and areas of
light rain, followed by clearing weather.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the
temperature for the past twenty-four hours in
comparison with the corresponding day of last
year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's
Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1872, 1873.	1872, 1873.
8 A. M. 68 69	3 P. M. 75 76
9 A. M. 74 69	6 P. M. 83 70
10 A. M. 78 70	9 P. M. 75 67
12 M. 85 72	12 P. M. 72 65
Average temperature yesterday .. 72	69
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	78 74

The Storm in the British Provinces.

The Local Superintendent of the Western Union
Company at St. John, N. B., telegraphs to General
Eckart, at this city, as follows:—
Our lines have been more seriously damaged by
the late gale than in any storm since the famous
Sasky gale. The wires were badly broken between
every two stations all the way from Portchester, N. B.,
to Plaster Cove. I have not yet received full
details, but it will take a week at least to put the
lines in good order. Several bridges were carried
away. This impedes the repairs a good deal. Under
all the circumstances I think they have done
well so far.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Disastrous Effects of the Late Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 27, 1873.
Additional accounts of disasters by Sunday's
storm continue to come to hand. The gale was
severely felt along the western coast. At Kitch
Harbor a store was blown down, a schooner driven
ashore and a large number of fishing boats wrecked.
At Island Cove several collisions of vessels occurred
and a number of fishing boats and whalers were
driven ashore and swamped. At Herring Cove
and along the Gulf shore the ravages of the gale
were severe, and the high tide did much damage
to the coast. At Wallace, where a Norwegian bark, laden
with lumber for Great Britain, was blown far up
the falls, the schooner was driven ashore and
Basin was destroyed, and the tents of the military
at Bedford Little Range were carried away. Anxiety
is felt for the safety of the steamer Alpha, which
left Sydney, N. S., on Saturday night for Halifax,
and has not yet arrived. Several schooners left
Halifax for Sydney on Saturday, and great
fears are entertained for their safety.

During the height of the gale in this harbor the
United States frigate Powhatan narrowly escaped
a collision with the Allan line steamship Newfound-
land. By reason of the darkness and the break-
ing of the vessel a serious disaster was
avoided.The steamer Alambra, from Boston, arrived
yesterday morning. She encountered the storm in
all its fury in crossing the Bay of Fundy. She left for
Charlottetown in the afternoon.

DISASTROUS STORM IN CAPE BRETON.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 27, 1873.

Despatches just received from Sydney, Cape Breton,
state that a terrible storm of wind and rain
has been raging there since Monday—the greatest
known in Cape Breton for many years. All the harbors
are filled with vessels. Thirty vessels were driven
ashore at Sydney. Farmers have suffered heavily.
Many buildings were blown down and the crops
throughout the country devastated, and bridges
were washed away.

The storm commenced at noon, Monday, blowing
fiercely from the southeast, with the barometer at
29.2 degrees. The wind changed suddenly to the
east, sending a tidal wave ten feet high sweeping
toward the coast and wharves. The wind was
blowing frightfully.

Among the vessels ashore at Sydney are—Valent,
Mattika, B. H. Hurd, Nancy R. McKee, Maggie D.
and Engine, Zephyr and Alpha. These are total
wrecks.

The bark Eleira, dismasted, is on the bar at the
entrance to Sydney harbor, flying a flag of distress
all day. The schooner Canada is ashore and damaged.
Fifty sailing vessels are at Cow Bay, all ashore.
The "Gard" steamer Alpha, from Sydney, put in
for harbor, was blown up and anchored down,
and succeeded in holding down. The breakwater
at Cow Bay is badly damaged. Bellou's Wharf is
destroyed. The destruction to shipping in the
Bay is frightful. Despatches received from Cow
Bay this forenoon state that the gale was still
raging. There is great excitement at Halifax over
the accounts from Cape Breton.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED COMET.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1873.

A letter was this afternoon received at the Navy
Department from Rear Admiral R. F. Sanda, Super-
intendent of the Naval Observatory, stating that
the comet whose discovery at Paris on the 24th
inst. was announced in the HERALD of Monday
last was also observed here by Professor Hall, as
follows:—

Washington time, August 25, 15 hours 31 minutes,
A. R. 7 hours 41 minutes 31 seconds, declination
North 55 degrees 50 minutes.

This comet is a bright telescopic object, and as it
is apparently approaching the sun it may become
visible to the naked eye. Its motion is toward the
southeast. The comet announced by telegram at
discovered at Marseilles on July 27 is the
same as that discovered by Mr. Temple
at Milan, Italy, on July 8. This comet
was observed here by Professor Hall on the 24th
inst., 14 hours 55 minutes, A. R. 1 hour 44 minutes,
declination South 13 degrees 35 minutes. This comet
is an faint object, and is receding both from the
earth and the sun. It is an object of special inter-
est, since according to the calculations of Mr.
Schmidt, of Vienna, it has a period about the sun
of little less than six years.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM CELEBRATED.